



11

CORPORATION OF WELLS



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*(including the Report of the Public Health Inspector)*

FOR THE YEAR

**1967**



CORPORATION OF WELLS

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

including the report of the Public Health Inspector

for the year ending 31st December 1967

Council Offices,  
21 Chamberlain Street,  
Wells,  
Somerset.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30245552>

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Deryck E. Clare, M.B.,B.S.,D.P.H.,M.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. C. Birch, M.R.S.H.,F.A.P.H.I.,M.I.P.H.E.

Committees dealing with Public Health Matters

General Purposes Committee

Housing Committee



## C O N T E N T S

Medical Officer's Introduction .....	1
Statistics, Births, Deaths, Mortality Rates, Notifiable Diseases, Mass Radiography etc. ....	2 - 8
Public Health Inspector's Introduction .....	9
Water Supply, Chemical Examination, Rainfall etc. ....	10 - 14
Sewage Disposal .....	15
Effluents, River Pollution .....	16
Refuse Collection, Housing .....	17
Overcrowding .....	18
Improvement Grants .....	19 - 20
Slum Clearance & Unfit Houses .....	21
Housing Inspections .....	22
Rent Act, Food Inspection .....	23
Food Premises.....	24
Food Hygiene Regulations .....	25
Milk Supplies, Milk Sampling .....	26
Meat Supervision, Disposal of Condemned Food .....	27
Rodent Control .....	28
Offices & Shops .....	29 - 30
Factories, Clean Air Act .....	31 - 32
Diseases of Animals, Pet Shops .....	33





Tel: Shepton Mallet 2237  
Wells 2643 (residence)

Area Health Department,  
U.D.C. Building,  
Shepton Mallet.  
BA4 5BA.

26th July 1968.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Wells City Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the state of the public health in the City for 1967, prepared in accordance with the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959, and Ministry of Health Circular 1/68 of 2nd January 1968.

It will be seen from the Five-Year Table that there was a fall off in the birth rate, which, however, remained above the national average, and there was a continued lowering of the death rate. The stillbirth and illegitimate live birth rates were lower than the County averages but the infant mortality remained above. Measles was prominent in the City during the year but there were no outbreaks of major infectious diseases.

A report on the work of the Mass Radiography Service locally is included again but, due to the changeover to the computer system at County Hall, figures are no longer available of the vaccinations and inoculations carried out during 1967.

On the environmental side, progress was maintained as detailed by the Public Health Inspector in his comprehensive report and, in thanking him for this and his continued co-operation over the year, may I recommend to the notice of the Council his remarks on the standard of housing, offices and shops in the City.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute once again to the courtesy and help extended by the Town Clerk, Surveyor and other officers of the Council, members of the General Purposes Committee and colleagues in the City.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. E. CLARE

Medical Officer of Health.



# GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (in acres)	1,336
Estimated Population (mid-year 1967)	7,620
Number of inhabited houses	2,557
Rateable Value	£342,583
Product of a Penny Rate	£1410

## MAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1967

(With comparative figures for Somerset and England & Wales where available)

### BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Wells</u> <u>Recorded</u>	<u>City</u> <u>Corrected</u>	<u>Somerset</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u> (Prov)
Legitimate	65	57	122			8458	
	4	3	7			583	
Totals	<u>69</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>129</u>			<u>9041</u>	832,000

Rate per 1,000 population  
(Area Births Comparability  
Factor 1.06)

16.9

17.93

17.7  
(Corrected)

17.2

Ratio of local corrected birth rate to national rate is 1.04

### Illegitimate Live Births

(per cent of total live births)

5.42

6.45

### Still Births

Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

123

12,500

Rate per 1,000 live  
& still births

7.7

13.42

14.8

### Total Live & Still Births

70 60 130

9,164

844,500

### DEATHS

<u>Total Deaths</u> (all ages)	52	79	131
-----------------------------------	----	----	-----

6,798

542,519

Rate per 1,000 population  
(Area Deaths Comparability  
Factor 0.59)

17.2

10.15

10.1  
(Corrected)

11.2

Ratio of local corrected death rate to national rate is 0.91





	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Wells</u> <u>Recorded</u>	<u>City</u> <u>Corrected</u>	<u>Somerset</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u> <u>(Prov)</u>
<u>DEATHS (Contd)</u>							
<u>Infant Deaths</u> <u>(under 1 year)</u>							
Legitimate	1	1	2			113	
Illegitimate	1	-	1			13	15,267
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>			<u>126</u>	
<u>(under 4 weeks)</u>							
Legitimate	1	-	1				
Illegitimate	1	-	1			75	10,436
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>				
<u>(under 1 week)</u>							
Legitimate	1	-	1				
Illegitimate	1	-	1				
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>			67	8,947

#### INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total Infant deaths per 1,000			
total live births .....	23.3	14.0	18.3
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000			
legitimate live births .....	16.3	13.36	
Illegitimate Infant deaths per			
1,000 illegitimate live births .....	142.8	22.9	

#### NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES

(deaths under 4 weeks per			
1,000 total live births) .....	15.5	8.3	12.5

#### EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

(deaths under 1 week per			
1,000 total live births) .....	15.5	7.41	10.8

#### PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

(still births & deaths under 1 week			
combined per 1,000 live & still births)	23.3	20.73	25.4

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths .....	-	2	
Rate per 1,000 total live & still births	-	0.22	



CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1963-1967  
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR SOMERSET AND ENGLAND & WALES

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1. <u>Corrected Birth Rate</u>					
Wells City	16.9	17.8	19.0	20.3	17.93
Somerset	18.15	16.86	16.76	17.86	17.7
England & Wales	18.2	18.4	18.0	17.7	17.2
2. <u>Corrected Death Rate</u>					
Wells City	12.6	11.9	12.9	10.77	10.15
Somerset	11.23	10.62	10.18	10.37	10.1
England & Wales	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2
3. <u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>					
Wells City	17.5	20.48	15.15	27.7	23.3
Somerset	14.64	13.0	10.75	15.12	14.0
England & Wales	21.1	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.3

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (5 YEAR PERIOD 1963 - 1967)

DISEASE	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Dysentery (Sonne)	15	-	-	-	4
Measles	241	1	57	46	190
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	4	1	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	1	-	3	-	1
Tuberculosis - Non Respiratory	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	9	1	-	6
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	260	11	65	47	202





CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967  
(As given by the Registrar-General)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks	4 wks & under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & upwards
Tuberculosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Respiratory	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stomach	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm,	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Lung, Bronchus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breast	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Malignant &	M	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	1
Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vascular Lesions of	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4
Nervous System	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10
Coronary Disease,	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	3
Angina	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Hypertension with	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Heart Disease													
Other Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10
Other Circulatory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Bronchitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and Duodenum	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis,	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and Diarrhoea	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prostate													
Congenital Malforma-	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tions													
Other Defined & Ill-	M	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
defined diseases	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	17
Suicide	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	52	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	12	20	15
	F	79	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	10	13	53





## NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1967

(In general, the figures are too small for much significance to be attached to them).

### Population

The estimate of the Registrar-General showed an increase of 100 over the population for 1966 - this is probably an underestimate.

### Births

Live Births with a fall in the total of these, the City's Corrected or Adjusted Birth Rate was noticeably lower than in the previous year but still higher than the County or National averages. Illegitimate births fell by 1, giving a percentage rate less than that of the County.

Still Births totalled the same as in 1966 giving a Still Birth Rate nearly half the County or England & Wales rates.

### Deaths

All ages showed a drop of 4 compared with the previous year, with a correspondingly improved Corrected Death Rate better than the National figure.

Infant Deaths totalled 1 less than in 1966 but Infant Mortality, Neo-Natal and Early Neonatal Mortality were not as favourable as the County or National rates.

Maternal Mortality no deaths occurred in women in the City as a result of pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

### CAUSES OF DEATH

Cardio-Vascular Diseases with 68 deaths again took leading place as the cause of mortality in the City but occasioned some 5 fewer deaths than in 1966. Coronary and Other Heart Diseases accounted for some 41 of these and Vascular Lesion of the Nervous System for 25 deaths.

Cancer Deaths occupied second place and rose to 8 more than in the previous year. As regards site, Lymphatic and Other Malignant Neoplasms caused 12 of these, followed by Breast Cancer with 4 deaths, Stomach Cancer with 3, and Lung Cancer with 2. Leukaemia unfortunately caused 2 deaths, both female.

Respiratory Diseases deaths fell by 1, pneumonia accounting for 6 deaths, and bronchitis for 3.

Accidents there were no deaths as a result of accidents but one death from suicide.



### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

These are as shown in the five-year table which illustrates the usual two-year wave of measles.

The four cases of Sonne dysentery all occurred in May and were probably related to the current epidemic in the Bristol area; three of them were children living in the same locality and attending the same school outside Wells. The fourth case was an adult with apparently no connection with the other three.

The two cases of Tuberculosis were unrelated in time or locality.

### ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

No notifications of Food Poisoning were received during the year.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (SEC.47) AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1951

No cases occurred requiring action under the provisions of these Acts.

### VACCINATIONS AND INOCULATIONS

Figures of children immunised and/or vaccinated in 1967 cannot be given as, owing to the change to the computer system under which, it is hoped, all children will automatically be called to receive vaccinations and immunisations as they become due (unless a definite refusal is given), no records of immunisations and vaccinations were kept for that year.



MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

The Unit visited the Princes' Road Car Park at fortnightly intervals throughout the year for the benefit of general practitioner cases.

The number of these cases included in the 1967 figures was 28.

	Male	Female	Total
Numbers examined	212	209	421
Abnormalities detected	2	1	3
<u>DETAILS OF ABNORMALITIES DETECTED</u>			
	Male	Female	Total
Pneumonitis	1	1	2
Pulmonary Infarct	1	-	1



# CONFIDENTIAL

General information about the company, including its name, address, and contact details. This section is intended for internal use only and should not be distributed outside the company.

The following information is provided for your reference and should be kept confidential.

Name	Address	City	State
John Doe	123 Main St	New York	NY
<p>CONFIDENTIAL</p>			
<p>CONFIDENTIAL</p>			CONFIDENTIAL
John Doe	123 Main St	New York	NY



## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1967.

The year has produced no major legislation effecting the work of the department, and it has consequently been one of consolidation.

The general standard of environmental conditions in the City is considered to be satisfactory. Housing conditions, however, is one aspect which is giving some cause for concern, and I would suggest to the Council that the standard of housing is far too low in many of the older properties in the centre town area. An effective method of dealing with this hard core of property is by rehousing the occupants and using the closure powers within the Housing Acts. When rehousing from older property the future of the house should always be borne well in mind.

Particular attention has been given to conditions in offices and shops in the town during the year, and whilst the general standard is quite good, it is surprising to find some premises well below acceptable standard and in need of drastic improvement.

The Office is combined with that of Building Inspector and the steady progress in the building of new private dwellings continues, 72 being completed in the year. Work under the Building Regulations tends to increase, and consequently reduces the amount of time which can be spent on routine public health duties.

Once again I would like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of both the General Purposes and Housing Committees, and also to the Medical Officer of Health for continued support at all times.

H. C. Birch

Public Health Inspector



## WATER SUPPLY

The Bristol Waterworks Company are the undertakers for the whole of the public supply to the City.

### Quantity

Consumption figures of water for the City are not now available from the Bristol Waterworks Company, but a sufficient quantity of water was available throughout the year for all purposes.

### Sources

The main sources of supply of the City water is from the Holes Ash Spring and Rookham and Vigo boreholes situated on the southern slopes of the Mendip Hills above the town, and from two boreholes situated on the Athletic Ground in the town.

(a) Public The sources of supply to the City and the yields are as follows:-

<u>Athletic Ground</u>	<u>Annual Yield</u>	<u>Hourly Yield</u>
(Nos. 1 & 2 boreholes)	50,850 mill.galls.	5,812 galls.
Rookham & Vigo boreholes & Holes Ash Spring	87,587 mill.galls.	9,070 galls.

(b) Private

Tudway Estates have a private water supply which is piped to a small number of houses in the City and supplies the Cathedral Grammar School. This supply, derived from a spring on the Mendip Hills, is fed to a reservoir at Walcombe and thence for distribution. The supply is subject to occasional contamination and regular routine checks are made.

Boreholes there are also 3 private borehole supplies, and the water supplied by these is used for industrial purposes.





## WATER EXAMINATION

The results below are samples of water taken for bacteriological and chemical examination from public and private supplies:-

RAW WATER				AFTER TREATMENT			
Bacteriological		Chemical		Bacteriological		Chemical	
Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
4	Nil.	4	Nil.	11	Nil.	1	Nil.

Chemical Examination Samples for chemical examination are usually only taken annually from each source unless there are special reasons requiring extra samples.

Details of the results from chemical examination are given on the table which follows.

Chemical Purity The Holes Ash and Vigo Springs and the two boreholes (Athletic Ground) all provide water which is of satisfactory chemical purity.

Hardness The water from the 2 boreholes on the Athletic Ground is very hard, the hardness being mainly temporary in character.

The water from Holes Ash Spring is only slightly hard, whilst that from Vigo Spring is moderately hard. In both cases the hardness is almost entirely temporary in character.

### NATURAL FLUORIDE CONTENT IN WATER SUPPLIES IN THE WELLS CITY AREA

Fluoride being expressed as fluorine in parts per million

<u>Source</u>	<u>Average Fluoride</u>
Holes Ash Spring	0.12
Vigo Spring	0.12
Athletic Ground boreholes Nos. 1 & 2	0.30



## Chemical Examination

Details of results of chemical examinations were as follows:-

	Athletic Ground Bore	Holes Ash Spring	Vigo Spring
Physical Characters	Clear & bright	Clear & bright	Clear & bright
Reaction	Neutral pH 7.0	Very slightly alkaline pH 7.1	Very slightly alkaline pH 7.15
Total Solids	455.0	200.0	260.0
Alkalinity (as $\text{Ca CO}_3$ )	310.0	135.0	180.0
Total Hardness	350.0	150.0	215.0
(a) Permanent	40.0	15.0	35.0
(b) Temporary	310.0	135.0	180.0
Chloride (as Cl)	24.0	14.0	15.0
Ammonia	0.002	0.002	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.006	0.068	0.024
Nitrates	2.4	0.6	0.4
Nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at $27^\circ \text{C}$	0.15	0.45	0.15
Free Carbon Dioxide	13.0	5.0	4.0
Sediment	Nil	Slight	Nil
Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc	Nil	Nil: Trace of iron	Nil

All results in parts per million





### Piped Supplies

Most of the houses in the City have an internal pipes supply. There are still a number of houses, estimated at 80 which obtain their supplies from taps situated externally and usually at the rear of the premises. In many cases this supply point is shared by two or more houses. Many of these houses are in the Council's Slum Clearance programme, but there many others which have no supply other than externally. The number is slowly decreasing, due to improvement grants to houses and to the public demand for higher standards.

### Rainfall

The rainfall figure for 1967 was 35.74 inches. Previous years rainfall figures were as follows:-

1962	26.80 inches
1963	31.97 inches
1964	25.18 inches
1965	36.28 inches
1966	38.70 inches

### Extension & Improvement of Supplies

The only improvement to supplies during the year was a new main laid at Hawker's Lane.

### No. of Supplies

Measured	72
Unmeasured	2559
Council Houses	617
Total	<u>4248</u>



## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water are taken at regular intervals from the open air Public Swimming Baths at Princes Road during the summer season. The samples are taken from the inlet or shallow end and from the outlet or deep end. Samples are also taken from the childrens' Paddling Pool.

Water for the baths is taken from the mains supply and passes through a continuous pressure sand filter and is chlorinated. The turnover of the water in the baths takes place every four hours.

The daily average number of bathers during the season was 333.

### Samples

Samples were taken, 15 from the Swimming Pool and 7 from the Paddling Pool, with the following results:-

	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Swimming Pool	13	1	1
Paddling Pool	6	Nil	1

### Private Swimming Baths

There is also an open air swimming baths at the Secondary Modern School at Kennion Road. No samples were taken from this bath during the year.





## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

### Methods of Disposal

Almost all the houses and premises in the City are served by main sewer, the outfall being at Burcott, where the Sewage Disposal Works are situated.

There are approximately 40 houses using septic tank and soakaway systems or the conservancy system. Usually this is because they are not served by a sewer within a reasonable distance, or because adjacent sewers are not at suitable depths. They are, for the most part, isolated from the main urban area of the town, generally being situated at the boundaries of the district. They do not create a nuisance, but, due to the clayey nature of the subsoil of the district, there is a tendency for ponding to take place on the soakaway area, especially during periods of heavy rainfall and in the winter when loss from evaporation is at a minimum.

### Sewer Extensions & Improvements

Sewer extensions and improvements during the year were as follows:-

		<u>Sewer extensions in yards</u>		
		<u>4" dia.</u>	<u>6" dia.</u>	<u>9" dia.</u>
<u>Council Estates</u>				
Broad Close (Surface Water)		300	140	Nil
Total (yds)		300	140	Nil
<u>Private Estates</u>				
Keward		-	50	140
Minster Gardens		110	200	-
Hawker's Lane		80	-	-
Burcott		40	250	73
Tuddington		336	580	720
Woodbury		40	-	-
Total (yds)		606	1080	933

### Effluents

By arrangement with the Somerset County Public Analyst, monthly samples are taken by the Surveyor's Department for chemical analysis, to ensure that the final discharge to the watercourse complies with the recommended limits.

Of the 12 samples taken 5 were satisfactory, 4 were slightly below recommended limits and 3 were unsatisfactory.



A typical average report on a sample of the sewage effluent was that for March 1967.

	Parts per million
Physical characters	Slightly turbid
Reaction	Very slightly alkaline
pH	7.5
Solids in suspension	8.0
Total alkalinity (as Ca Co <sub>3</sub> )	260.0
Chloride (as Cl)	46.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N)	3.0
Organic Nitrogen	1.6
Nitrate Nitrogen	8.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in four hours at 27° C.	4.5
Biochemical Oxygen demand in 5 days at 20° C.	12.0

The effluent is satisfactory when judged on the recommended limits of 30 parts per million suspended solids and 20 parts per million biochemical oxygen demand for an effluent to be discharged to a clean river or stream where the dilution is not less than one in eight.

#### RIVER POLLUTION

Number of cases dealt with during the year - 1





### REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly combined refuse and salvage collection is carried out in the City. Trade refuse is removed on payment.

Disposal of household and trade refuse is by semi-controlled tipping on the sites adjacent to the Sewage Disposal Works and would be much improved if a full system of controlled tipping were adopted. The lack of covering material is the main reason which prevents this at present.

### HOUSING

Council House Programme It can be seen from the table below that 15 Council houses were erected during the year, 5 of which were at the Tucker Street site which then reached completion. The other 10 houses were at Broad Close and were for the purpose of rehousing tenants from the prefabricated bungalows at Broad Close. The total scheme at Broad Close involves the erection of 8 houses and 45 bungalows.

	Houses erected during year		Houses in course of construction 31.12.67	
	Slum Clearance	Other Purposes	Slum Clearance	Other Purposes
Local Authority	15	Nil	12	Nil
Private Enterprise	Nil	72	Nil	93
	15	72	12	93

Types of Dwellings The following types of dwellings were erected during the year:-

#### Private Enterprise

2 bedroom dwellings .....	33
3 bedroom dwellings .....	37
2 bedroom flats .....	2
Total	<u>72</u>



Houses erected in previous years were as follows:-

	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Private Enterprise</u>	<u>Total</u>
1962	28	60	88
1963	Nil.	46	46
1964	39	52	91
1965	26	96	122
1966	Nil.	72	72

Total number of post-war dwellings completed:-

By Local Authority	429
By Private Enterprise	809
Total	<u>1238</u>

Houses sold      No Council houses were sold during 1967.

At the end of the year the number of applications for Council houses were as follows:-

Urgent bona fide cases	21
Old people	24
Others	<u>112</u>
Total	<u>157</u>

#### OVERCROWDING

No cases of statutory overcrowding occurred in 1967, and, in general, the overcrowding position in the City is not serious. Occasional cases occur which are not a contravention of the Housing Act, but nevertheless are a cause for concern. Such cases are the subject of a special report to the Housing Committee, who, if necessary, provide accommodation to relieve the situation.





### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Council have always operated the two types of grants available for modernisation of older houses and for conversions usually for the larger type of house into smaller units. There is a constant and steady demand for the grants and this year has shown no exception.

The grant system is now well established and most people contemplating modernisation take advantage of it. Owners of older property are always strongly advised to take advantage of grants where applicable.

There has been no occasion for the use of the compulsory requirement of improvement of houses under the Housing Act 1964. Improvements under the grant schemes are moving at a reasonable pace, and the tedious and complicated machinery for dealing with compulsory improvements is not likely to be invoked.

### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Number of applications and houses dealt with during the year:-

Approved		Refused	
<u>Applications</u>	<u>No. of premises</u>	<u>Applications</u>	<u>No. of premises</u>
6	9	Nil	Nil

Number of grants approved for owner/occupiers .....	5
Number of grants for landlords .....	4
Average cost per dwelling approved .....	£ 720
Average amount of grant per dwelling.....	£ 350
Total amount of grant payments by local authority .....	£2866

The total number of premises approved since commencement of the grant scheme in 1954 is 157.





### STANDARD GRANTS

Number of applications received .....	7
Number of applications approved .....	7
Number of applications from owner/occupier .....	2
Number of applications from landlords .....	5
Number of applications refused.....	Nil
Average amount of grant per dwelling .....	£ 210
Total amount of grant payments by Local Authority..	£1465

#### Types of amenities provided:-

Baths .....	7
Washhand Basins .....	7
Hot Water Supplies .....	7
Water Closets(internal). .....	7
Food Stores.....	6
Total	<u>34</u>

The total number of applications approved since the commencement of the scheme in 1959 is 72.



## SLUM CLEARANCE AND UNFIT HOUSES

### Houses Demolished

(a) Houses demolished in Clearance Areas .....	Nil
(b) Houses demolished and as a result of procedure under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act 1957 .....	6

### Unfit Houses Closed

(a) Under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act 1957 .....	4
(b) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957..	Nil
(c) By informal procedure .....	Nil

### Unfit Houses made fit and in which defects were remedied

(a) After informal action by Local Authority .....	48
(b) After formal notice under Public Health or Housing Acts .....	10

### Unfit Houses in Temporary Use

(Housing Act 1957) .....	Nil
--------------------------	-----

### Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Houses in Clearance Areas purchased in the year.....	Nil
--	-----





## HOUSING INSPECTIONS

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	58
Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (1) (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations 1925 - 1932 .....	12
Number of inspections made for purpose .....	12
Number of houses in which no action was found necessary .....	22
Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	12
Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	32

### Action under Statutory Powers

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the housing Act 1957 .....	Nil
Proceedings under Public Health Acts .....	Nil
Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957 .....	Nil

## HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

The legislation controlling houses in multiple occupation is by the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations 1962.

The type of house in which this problem may arise is the larger Victorian dwelling, now too big for the use of one family, and consequently let off into units. Such lettings can command high rents often unjustified by the amenities available.

Fortunately, there are not many such houses in the City, and consequently the problem is not likely to be great. Nevertheless there are a number of houses which fall into the category. Four such houses were visited during 1967 and found to be wanting in amenities. Due to other duties intervening, it is not possible systematically to inspect all the houses which come within the Regulations.



## RENT ACT 1957

During the year no applications for a Certificate of Disrepair were received.

### FOOD INSPECTION

Visits to food premises and warehouses resulted in the following quantities of food being disposed of as unfit for human consumption:-

<u>Canned &amp; Frozen Goods</u>		<u>Foodstuffs</u>	
Condiments	9 lbs.	Pork	36 lbs.
Peas	72 "	Sausages	9 "
Beans	13 "	Pies	4 "
Other Vegetables	29 "	Bacon	1 cwt. 38 "
Fruits	106 "	Faggots	39 "
Meats	47 "	Chicken	23 "
Jams	13 "	Frankfurters	8 "
Fish	6 "	Capons	41 "
Meat Products	68 "	Brawn	13 "
Cheese "	2 "	Ham	56 "
Fish " 1 cwt.	43 "	Jellied Veal	21 "
Chicken "	7 "	Beef	13 "
Pastries	16 "	Roast Pork	4 "
Milk	7 "	Tongue	11 "
Corned Beef 1 cwt.	77 "	Kidneys	14 "
Miscellaneous	4 "	Butter	1 cwt. 2 "
		Dried Fruit	7 "
<hr/> 6 cwts. 71 lbs. <hr/>		<hr/> 5 cwts. 3 lbs. <hr/>	

The total quantity of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year amounted to 11 cwts. 74 lbs.

### Complaints

The following complaints were received with regard to foreign bodies in foodstuffs or foodstuffs sold in an unsuitable condition:-

Worms in fish  
White coat button in tin of meat  
Nail in hot cross bun  
Dirty lumps in custard slices  
Metal spring in meat pie  
Maggots in Brie cheese  
Mouldy cakes  
Nail 1" long in tin of corned beef

All these complaints were investigated and detailed reports submitted to the General Purposes Committee. In all cases warnings were issued to the responsible persons or firms concerned, and in the case of the metal spring in the meat pie the Council successfully prosecuted the manufacturing firm.





## FOOD INSPECTION (Contd)

### Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

No samples of liquid egg were submitted for examination in 1967.

### ICE CREAM

#### Number of Premises Registered

(a)	For manufacture only .....	Nil
(b)	For retail only .....	28
(c)	For manufacture and retail.....	1

#### Sampling

The total number of Ice Cream samples taken during the year was 12.  
All the samples taken were satisfactory, being in Grade I or Grade II.

The results were as follows:-

	<u>Hot Mix</u>	<u>Cold Mix</u>
Grade I	6	6
Grade II	-	-
Grade III	-	-
Grade IV	-	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

The high bacteriological standard of the products of the large manufacturers of ice cream has resulted in the gradual reduction in the number of samples taken for analysis.





FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

Food Premises

The types of food premises, and information as required by the Minister of Health regarding the installation of washhand basins (Regulation 16) and the facilities for washing equipment (Regulation 19) are shown in the following table:-

<u>Type of Food Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Reg.19</u>	<u>Compliance with</u>	
		<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Reg.16</u>	<u>Reg.19</u>
Butchers	7	6	6	6
Chemists & Druggists	3	-	3	-
Confectionery Shops	8	8	7	8
Greengrocers	8	-	4	Nil
Fish Shops	2	2	2	2
Fish & Chip Shops	2	2	Nil	2
Sweet Shops	20	-	10	-
General Shops	3	-	3	-
Cold Stores	1	-	-	-
Mobile Shops	2	-	-	-
Canteens	6	6	6	6
Grocers Shops	18	18	12	10
Cafes	8	8	8	8
Licensed Premises	17	11	8	8
Snack Bars	2	2	2	2
Bakehouses	4	4	4	4
School Kitchens & Dining Centres	6	6	6	6
Hotels	8	8	8	8
Guest Houses	20	10	4	2
Food Manufacturing Premises	1	1	1	1
Cheese Stores	3	3	3	3
Totals	<u>149</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>76</u>

A total of 70 visits were paid to food premises in connection with work under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.



## Improvements Effected

<u>Food Premises</u>	Complete reconstruction	2
	Extensions of inadequate premises	2
	General sanitary conditions improved	6
	Additional Water Closets provided	2
	Sinks provided	2
	Repairs to Sanitary Accommodation	12
	Washhand basins provided	1
	Provision of first aid materials	6
	Rooms redecorated	22
	Rooms replastered	1
	Clothes cupboards provided	2
	Improved artificial lighting	5
	Improved ventilation	1
	New floors	2
	New equipment provided	8
Total		<u>74</u>

## MILK SUPPLIES

<u>General</u>	Total number of Dairy Farms	7
	Total number of Retailers	6
	Number of Producer/Retailers	Nil
	Number of Licensed Pasteurisation plants	Nil

All milk sold in the borough is either sterilised, pasteurised or tuberculin tested.

Licensing of dealers in milk is now a function of the County Council who are also responsible for routine milk sampling. Monthly reports are received from the County Council giving results of samples. The table below gives results of samples taken from retailers of milk in the City:-

## Milk Sampling

Designation	Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	-	-	-
Pasteurised	115	114	1
Sterilised	Nil	-	-
	115	114	1





### MEAT SUPERVISION

Number of Licensed Slaughterhouses in District 1  
Number of Licensed Knackers Yards in District Nil

Slaughterhouse There is only one slaughterhouse in the district which is small and privately owned. All the meat in the following table was killed at this slaughterhouse which complies with the Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations.

INSPECTIONS Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned during the year:-

	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Calves
Number killed	44	62	11
Number inspected	44	62	11
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>			
(a) Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-
(b) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	21	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>			
(a) Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-
(b) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>			
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-
<u>Weight of Meat Condemned (in lbs)</u>			
(a) Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(b) Cysticercosis	-	-	-
(c) Other Disease	271 lbs	10 lbs	-

No cows, pigs or horses were killed in 1967

Marking of all carcases of animals passed as fit for human consumption is now in operation as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. A charge of £15 per annum is made for this purpose on the proprietor of the slaughterhouse.

Disposal of Condemned Food is by burial at the Refuse Disposal Tip at Burcott Road, or by arrangement with Knackers who operate a daily collection service from Bristol.



## RODENT CONTROL

### Sewer Maintenance Treatment

Two sewer maintenance treatments were undertaken during the year.

There are 110 manholes on the sewer system in the City. Treatment involved 37 of these at strategic points, and resulted in 10 positive takes on the system.

There is, however, a large portion of the sewers, especially in the central town area which have no accessible points by manholes and testing and treatment is thus not possible. Unfortunately, the central area contains the old masonry sewers, which are most likely to be infested and observations from surface infestations suggest that this is so. So that although treatment and testing of the sewers is regularly undertaken, there is always likely to be a nucleus of infestation in the centre of the town.

### Surface Infestations

The year was free from serious rat infestation but there was considerable increase in spasmodic minor infestations.

67 complaints of surface infestation were received and investigated resulting in 58 separate treatments being carried out by the rodent operative. Warfarin was used as the poison for most treatments but where this may not be swift enough, zinc phosphide is used.

Details are given below in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Others including Business Premises	Agric.	Total
Number of Properties in area	25	2557	881	26	3489
Number of Properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	84	13	-	97
(b) Survey	25	21	6	4	56
Infested Properties					
(a) Rats } Major	5	1	-	-	6
} Minor	2	59	14	-	75
(b) Mice } Major	-	-	-	-	-
} Minor	1	-	-	-	1

(Notices served under the Act - Nil)





## OFFICES & SHOPS

The health, welfare and safety of employees in offices and shops is provided for under the provisions of The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Railway premises are not the responsibility of Local Authorities. Registration of all premises is compulsory, and the following table gives a statistical account of the present position in the City. General inspections under the Act require technical knowledge and take a considerable amount of time. Consequently the majority of inspections are undertaken whilst a visit is being made to the premises for some other purpose, and are often restricted to a single item under the Act, such as temperature requirements.

### Registration & General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered in 1967	Total No. of premises registered at end of year	General inspections	Persons employed	
				M	F
Offices	-	37	6	148	121
Shops	-	92	27	148	302
Wholesale Depts., Warehouses	-	1	1	44	3
Catering Establishments Canteens	-	10	10	24	63
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	2	4	-
TOTALS	-	142	46	368	489

Inspections    Total number of visits of all  
                     kinds to registered premises ..... 87





## Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	5	13	Sitting facilities	1
5	Overcrowding	-	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
6	Temperature	4	15	Eating Facilities	-
7	Ventilation	2	16	Floors, passage & stairs	-
8	Lighting	2	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	1
9	Sanitary Conveniences	4	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing facilities	2	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
11	Supply of Drinking Water	-	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
12	Clothing Accommodation	2	24	First aid General Provisions	6
				TOTAL	29

## Exemptions

No exemptions were applied for or granted.

## Prosecutions

Nil.

## Accidents

There were 3 reported minor accidents in the year causing only slight injury, in each case and on investigation it was decided that further action was not necessary.



## FACTORIES

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 45.

The number of inspections made was 24. An abstract of the results of these inspections in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service is set out below:-

### Administration of the Factories Act 1937

#### Part I of the Act

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(a) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	Nil	Nil
(b) Factories not in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	45	24	Nil	Nil
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil





Factories contd

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (4)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	1	1	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	Nil
	4	4	Nil

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

Glove making  
Wearing Apparel

Number of outworkers in  
August list required by  
Section 10 (i) (c) ..... 14

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

The Building Regulations 1965 ensure that domestic appliances installed in new buildings are capable of burning smokeless fuels. There is no statutory obligation to use such fuels, until a smoke control area is created.

In consequence 91 new fireplaces in the area were installed with such appliances. The danger of air pollution by smoke is not an ever present problem, as in industrial areas, nevertheless this action ensures that as the town develops the emission of smoke from houses will not produce a smoke laden atmosphere.



Diseases of Animals      Waste Foods Order 1957

The County Council's functions under this Order are delegated to this Council.

There is one boiling plant and premises dealing with waste foods in the district and this was inspected on two occasions during the year to ensure that compliance with the Order was being observed. In both cases the premises were in a satisfactory condition and were reported upon as such to the County Council.

Pet Shops

There is one licensed pet shop in the borough and regular visits are made to ensure that the conditions of the licence are observed.







